

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **French et al.**Serial No.: **09/737,338**Filed: **December 15, 2000****For: Language Independent Message
Management for Multi-Node
Application Systems**

35525

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§Group Art Unit: **2142**Examiner: **Thong H. Vu**Attorney Docket No.: **AUS9-2000-0458-US1**Certificate of Transmission Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8(a)

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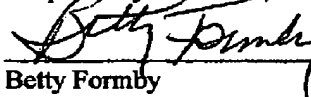
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- Appeal Brief (37 C.F.R. 41.37); and
- Amendment to Accompany Brief

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Re: Application No. 09/737,338 Attorney Docket No: AUS9-2000-0458-US1	
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Docket No. AUS9-2000-0458-US1

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: French et al.

Serial No. 09/737,338

Filed: December 15, 2000

For: Language Independent Message
Management for Multi-Node Application
Systems§
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Group Art Unit: 2142

Examiner: Vu, Thong H.

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450Certificate of Transmission Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8(a)

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By:

A.J. [Signature]

APPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on March 22, 2005.

The fees required under § 41.20(B)(2), and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefore, are dealt with in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the following party: International Business Machines Corporation, having a place of business in Armonk New York 10504.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

With respect to other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal, there are no such appeals or interferences.

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STATUS OF CLAIMS**A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION**

Claims in the application are: 1-39

B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

1. Claims canceled: 1-21
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
3. Claims pending: 22-39
4. Claims allowed: None
5. Claims rejected: 22-39
6. Claims objected to: None

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are: 22-39

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-21 were cancelled in the first amendment and replaced with claims 22-39. No amendments have been made since the final office action was issued.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A. CLAIM 22 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 22 is directed to a method for managing results in a locale independent manner in a multi-node networked data processing system. The method is shown in Figure 6 and includes the following steps:

receiving, at a first node, a task from a client, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale (shown as step 602);

responsive to receiving the task, parceling, by the first node, the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task (implied, but not specifically shown in Figure 6);

conveying the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale to a second node connected with the first node for processing of the first sub-task, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale (shown as step 604);

responsive to receiving by the first node a first message resulting from completion of the first sub-task, translating, by the first node, the first message into the language of the first locale (shown as step 612);

consolidating, by the first node, the first message translated into the language of the first locale and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message; and

sending the results message to the client node (consolidating and sending steps shown as step 614).

B. CLAIM 28 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 28 is directed to a computer program product in a computer readable medium and is substantially a computer program product counterpart to method claim 22.

C. CLAIM 34 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 34 is directed to a network of data processing systems and claims a system configured to perform the method of claim 22. An exemplary system is shown in Figures 1-3, discussed on pages 5-9.

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 22-38)**

Claims 22-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over Martin (U.S. Patent 6,704,743 B1) in view of Sokolov (U.S. Patent 6,823,504 B1).

B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 22-38)

Claims 22-38 stand rejected under obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-52 of U.S. Patent 6,826,591.

ARGUMENT

A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 22-38)

A.1 Basis for Rejection

The examiner rejects claim 34, stating as follows:

As per claim 34, Martin discloses a network of data processing systems ... the network comprising: an identifier of the language of the first locale [Martin, a task object includes a method ID that identifies the associated instance method for such object, col 39 lines 15-40, seq] ; ... However Martin does not detail a second node ... wherein the second node, responsive to receiving and completing the first sub-task, sends, to the first node, a first message in a language of a second locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and the second node, responsive to receiving the first message translates the first message into the language of the first locale, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node.

In the same endeavor, Sokolov discloses a method and apparatus for interfacing a javascript interpreter with library of host objects implemented in Java wherein a plurality of program objects and accessible to processes executing within the device through an object library interlace; wherein an object library comprising the first process is executable within the device to detect one or more script language instructions in a document; and pass execution to the second process in response to said detecting; wherein the second process is executable within the device to: generate a platform-independent programming language representation of the detected one or more script language instructions, wherein the platform-independent programming language representation of the one or more script language instructions is different from the script language; and interpret and execute each of one or more instructions of the platform-independent programming language representation [Sokolov, col 32 lines 30-65].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the technique of using a platform-independent programming language to distributed the first process and second process (or sub-task) to the first and second node that is different script language as taught by Sokolov into the Martin's apparatus in order to utilize the independent distributed applications. Doing so would provide a dynamic, faster and efficient to enable the use of independent implementations of the interpreter on the network such as Internet.

As per claim 35, Martin-Sokolov disclose the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale [Sokolov, the one or more script language instructions is different from the script language, col 32 lines 30-65].¹

The examiner rejects independent claims 22 and 28 for similar reasons.

¹ Office action of 02/01/2005, pages 3-5, underlining added

A.2 Rejection of Claims 28-39

Claims 28-33 and claims 35-39 are method and computer program product claims corresponding to claim 34 and recite similar limitations. Thus, claims 28-33 and claims 35-39 stand or fall with claim 34.

The determination of "nonobviousness" is made after establishing the scope and content of prior art, the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue, and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art. Graham v. John Deere, 383 U.S. 1 (1966). In addition, all limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed Cir. 1994).

Claim 34 is as follows:

34. (Previously presented) A network of data processing systems for managing results of a distributed application in a locale independent manner, the network comprising:
- a client node that generates a task to be performed, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;
 - a first node connected with the client node that receives the task from the client node and parcels the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task; and
 - a second node connected with the first node that receives the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale and, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale, and wherein the second node, responsive to receiving and completing the first sub-task, sends, to the first node, a first message in a language of a second locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and the second node, responsive to receiving the first message translates the first message into the language of the first locale, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node.

The examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection because the proposed combination does not result in the claimed invention. For example, neither Martin nor Sokolov shows or suggests the claimed identifier of the language of the first locale, as asserted by the examiner. In addition, neither Sokolov nor Martin shows or suggests "*translat[ing] the first message into the language of the first locale*" nor "*the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node.*" as asserted by the

examiner. These will be discussed separately.

Martin and Sokolov do not disclose the claimed identifier of the language of the first locale

The examiner asserts that Martin does teach the claimed identifier of the language of the first locale, citing Martin as follows:

FIG. 24 illustrates the structure of the persistent objects for each entity associated with a task, namely a task object 450, a getter object 452, a verifier object 454 and a command object 456. Each object includes a name and a description field. Moreover, each getter, verifier and command object 452-456 includes a method ID that identifies the associated instance method for such object. As will be discussed in greater detail below, each instance method is assigned a globally-unique identifier used to identify the program code for the instant method, and so the object associated with executable code via such method ID. Each getter object 452 also includes a count of field storing the number of arguments generated by such getter.

The aforementioned execution model objects are all described in the illustrated implementation using the above-described schema from the illustrated entity management system. This schema is very flexible, and makes it relatively easy to modify the structure of objects in the database. Tasks often may rely heavily on this flexibility, especially with the getter and verifier objects, as both of these objects typically have additional fields that are used by the associated instance method. Implementing the task-oriented execution model without the aforementioned schema or its equivalent is possible, but would typically be more expensive and time-consuming.²

However, the *method ID* of Martin is not the same as the *identifier of the language of the first locale* of the presently claimed invention. Martin clearly states that the *method ID* “*identifies the associated instance method for such object*”, but does not suggest that this ID be used to identify the language of a locale. Thus, this limitation is not met as asserted by the examiner. Furthermore, Sokolov does not cure the lack of disclosure in Martin. Accordingly, the proposed combination does not result in the claimed inventions.

Martin and Sokolov do not disclose “*translat[ing] the first message into the language of the first locale*” nor “*the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node*”.

The examiner asserts that Sokolov does teach this limitation, citing the content of claim 19 of Sokolov, which recites:

² Martin, col. 39 lines 15-40, underlining added

19. A system, comprising:
a device, comprising:
a processor;
a memory coupled to said processor and operable to store program instructions implementing a first process and a second process;
an object library comprising a plurality of program objects and accessible to processes executing within the device through an object library interface;
wherein the first process is executable within the device to:
detect one or more script language instructions in a document; and
pass execution to the second process in response to said detecting;
wherein the second process is executable within the device to:
generate a platform-independent programming language representation of the detected one or more script language instructions, wherein the platform-independent programming language representation of the one or more script language instructions is different from the script language; and
interpret and execute each of one or more instructions of the platform-independent programming language representation;
wherein, in said interpreting and executing, the second process is further executable to access one or more of the plurality of program objects in the object library through the object library interface to implement the one or more instructions of the platform-independent programming language representation;
wherein said interpreting and executing produces results in accordance with the original one or more script language instructions.

Rather than translating a first message into the language of the first locale as claimed, Sokolov is detecting script language instructions in a document and translating these script language instructions into a platform-independent programming language. These processes are not performing the same action, nor do they achieve the same results. The claimed invention is producing a results message to be sent to a client node, whereas Sokolov is interpreting and executing computer instructions. Thus, Sokolov does not meet the recitation of "*translating a first message into the language of the first locale*," as asserted by the examiner. In addition, Martin fails to cure the lack of disclosure in Sokolov in this regard.

Additionally, the claim recites that the first message is consolidated with another message to create a results message that is sent to the client. Sokolov does not disclose that a results message is sent to the client node, nor does it disclose that other messages should be consolidated to create the results message. As shown above, the cited portion of Sokolov does not mention a results message at all. Therefore, Sokolov does not meet the claimed limitation of "*the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node*," as asserted by the examiner. Furthermore, Martin fails to cure the lack of disclosure in Sokolov in this regard. Accordingly, the proposed combination does not result in the claimed

inventions and the examiner has failed to state *prima facie* obviousness rejections.

It has been demonstrated that Martin does not meet the limitation of "*the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale*," as asserted by the examiner. Furthermore, the examiner acknowledges that Sokolov does not disclose the claimed identifier of the language of the first locale. Further, it has been demonstrated that Sokolov does not meet the limitations of "*translating a first message into the language of the first locale*" and "*the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node*," as asserted by the examiner. Furthermore, Martin fails to cure the lack of disclosure in Sokolov in this regard, and the examiner fails to demonstrate how Martin fails to cure the lack of disclosure in Sokolov. Therefore, the proposed combination does not result in the claimed invention and, accordingly, the examiner has failed to state *prima facie* obviousness rejections. Hence, Applicants respectfully request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the rejections and allow the claims.

In addition, claims 28-39 are non-obvious in view of the cited references. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention absent some **teaching, suggestion or incentive** supporting the combination. *In re Geiger*, 815 F.2d 686, 688, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1276, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1987)(emphasis added). In the case at hand, obviousness of the claims cannot be established in view of Sokolov and Martin when the references are considered as a whole, because no teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination exists.

Sokolov is directed to "interpreting and executing JavaScript programs" and is in particular directed to solving problems in browsers including JavaScript programs. Sokolov, column 1, line 9 through column 2, line 5. Martin is directed to "programming languages and computer management of logical entities such as objects and the like" and is particularly directed to problems with inheritance in computer programming. Martin, column 3, lines 40-67. In contrast, the claimed inventions are directed to providing a result message that is comprehensible to the client node in the manner claimed. From these descriptions of the references, one of ordinary skill can readily ascertain that both references are completely distinct from each other and both references are completely distinct from the claimed inventions. Thus, one of ordinary

skill would have no reason to look to either Sokolov or Martin to achieve the claimed inventions. Accordingly, no motivation exists to combine Martin and Sokolov to reach the claimed devices and methods. For this reason, the claims are non-obvious in view of Sokolov and Martin.

For the above reasons the obviousness rejection has been overcome. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the rejection and allow the claims.

A.3 Rejection of Claims 22-27

Claims 22-27 stand or fall together. The examiner rejects claims 22-27 for substantially the same reasons given for the rejection of claims 34-39. However, claim 22 contains limitations similar to those presented in claim 34. Thus, the proposed combination does not result in the invention of claim 22 for the same reason that the proposed combination does not result in the invention of claim 34. Similarly, claim 22 is non-obvious in view of Martin and Sokolov for the same reasons given vis-à-vis claim 34.

In addition, claim 22 contains the step of *"consolidating, by the first node, the first message translated into the language of the first locale and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message."* Neither Martin nor Sokolov shows or suggests a step including consolidating a first translated message and a message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node, as claimed. Neither Martin nor Sokolov discuss a third node, as claimed. Thus, the proposed combination does not result in the invention of claim 22. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 22.

In addition, claim 22 is non-obvious in view of Martin and Sokolov for the additional reason that no one of ordinary skill would be motivated to add the consolidation step or a third node to the disclosures of Martin and Sokolov. As shown above, both Martin and Sokolov are very different from the claimed inventions and very different from each other. No suggestion exists within the references or within the art to combine the references or to further modify the references to result in the invention of claim 22. Similarly, no one would have a motivation to modify the references to include the claimed limitation. Thus, claim 22 is non-obvious in view of Martin and Sokolov when the references are considered as a whole.

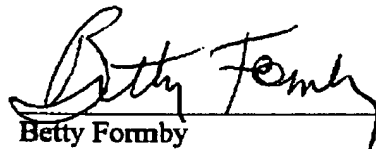
B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 22-38)

Claims 22-38 stand rejected under obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-52 of U.S. Patent 6,826,591. It is noted that a terminal disclaimer over this patent was filed on March 4, 2005. Therefore the obviousness type double patenting rejection has been overcome.

C. SUMMARY

Claims 23-27 stand or fall with claim 22. Claims 28-33 and 35-39 stand or fall with claim 34.

The examiner has failed to state *prima facie* obviousness rejections of any of the claims. Furthermore, the claims are non-obvious in view of the cited references. In addition, Applicants have overcome the obviousness-type double patenting rejections. Accordingly, Applicants request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the rejection and order that the claims be allowed.


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CLAIMS APPENDIX

The text of the claims involved in the appeal are:

1-21 (Cancelled)

22. (Previously presented) A method for managing results in a locale independent manner in a multi-node networked data processing system, the method comprising:

receiving, at a first node, a task to be performed sent from a client node connected with the first node, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving the task, parceling, by the first node, the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task;

conveying the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale to a second node connected with the first node for processing of the first sub-task, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving by the first node a first message resulting from completion of the first sub-task, translating, by the first node, the first message into the language of the first locale;

consolidating, by the first node, the first message translated into the language of the first locale and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message; and

sending the results message to the client node.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the second sub-task is one of the plurality of sub-tasks, further comprising:

conveying, by the first node, the second sub-task and the identifier to the third node; and
responsive to completion of the second sub-task, returning, by the third node, the at least one message to the first node;

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, the method further comprising:

responsive to the first node receiving the at least one message from the third node,
translating, by the first node, the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, wherein the step of consolidating further comprises:

inserting, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

inserting, into the results message, the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the step of consolidating further comprises:

inserting, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

inserting, into the results message, the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

28. (Previously presented) A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing results in a locale independent manner in a multi-node networked data processing system, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions at a first node that receive a task to be performed sent from a client node connected with the first node, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving the task, second instructions at the first node that parcel the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task;

third instructions that convey the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale to a second node connected with the first node for processing of the first sub-task, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale;

fourth instructions that, responsive to receiving by the first node a first message resulting from completion of the first sub-task, translate at the first node the first message into the

language of the first locale;

fifth instructions at the first node that consolidate the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message; and

sixth instructions that send the results message to the client node.

29. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

30. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 29, wherein the second sub-task is one of the plurality of sub-tasks, the computer program product further comprising:

seventh instructions that convey the second sub-task and the identifier to the third node from the first node; and

eighth instructions that, responsive to completion of the second sub-task, return the at least one message from the third node to the first node.

31. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, the computer program product further comprising:

seventh instructions that, responsive to the first node receiving the at least one message from the third node, translate the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

32. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 31, wherein the fifth instructions further comprise:

 eighth instructions that insert, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

 ninth instructions that insert, into the results message, the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

33. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the fifth instructions further comprise:

 seventh instructions that insert, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

 eighth instructions that insert, into the results message, the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

34. (Previously presented) A network of data processing systems for managing results of a distributed application in a locale independent manner, the network comprising:

 a client node that generates a task to be performed, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

 a first node connected with the client node that receives the task from the client node and parcels the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task; and

a second node connected with the first node that receives the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale and, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale, and wherein the second node, responsive to receiving and completing the first sub-task, sends, to the first node, a first message in a language of a second locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and the second node, responsive to receiving the first message translates the first message into the language of the first locale, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node.

35. (Previously presented) The network of claim 34, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

36. (Previously presented) The network of claim 35, wherein the first node conveys the second sub-task and the identifier to a third node connected with the first node that, responsive to completion of the second sub-task, returns the at least one message to the first node.

37. (Previously presented) The network of claim 34, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and wherein the first node, responsive to receiving the at least one message from the third node, translates the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

38. (Previously presented) The network of claim 37, wherein the first node consolidates the

first message and the at least one message by inserting into the results message the first message translated into the language of the first locale, and inserting into the results message the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

39. (Previously presented) The network of claim 36, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and the at least one message by inserting into the results message the first message translated into the language of the first locale, and inserting into the results message the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence to be presented.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.

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In re application: French et al.

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Serial No.: 09/737,338

Group Art Unit: 2142

Filed: December 15, 2000

Examiner: Vu, Thong H.

For: Language Independent Message
Management for Multi-Node
Application Systems

Attorney Docket No.: AUS9-2000-0458-US1

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By: _____

A. J. Jimenez

AMENDMENT TO ACCOMPANY APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This amendment is filed with the accompanying Appeal Brief and is made to remove a typographical error in the claims.

Amendments to the claims begin on page 2 of this paper.

Remarks begin on page 7 of this paper.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1.-21. (Cancelled)

22. (Previously presented) A method for managing results in a locale independent manner in a multi-node networked data processing system, the method comprising:

receiving, at a first node, a task to be performed sent from a client node connected with the first node, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving the task, parceling, by the first node, the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task;

conveying the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale to a second node connected with the first node for processing of the first sub-task, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving by the first node a first message resulting from completion of the first sub-task, translating, by the first node, the first message into the language of the first locale;

consolidating, by the first node, the first message translated into the language of the first locale and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message; and

sending the results message to the client node.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the second sub-task is one of the plurality of sub-tasks, further comprising:

conveying, by the first node, the second sub-task and the identifier to the third node; and

responsive to completion of the second sub-task, returning, by the third node, the at least one message to the first node;

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, the method further comprising:

responsive to the first node receiving the at least one message from the third node, translating, by the first node, the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, wherein the step of consolidating further comprises:

inserting, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

inserting, into the results message, the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the step of consolidating further comprises:

inserting, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

inserting, into the results message, the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

28. (Previously presented) A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing results in a locale independent manner in a multi-node networked data processing system, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions at a first node that receive a task to be performed sent from a client node connected with the first node, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

responsive to receiving the task, second instructions at the first node that parcel the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task;

third instructions that convey the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale to a second node connected with the first node for processing of the first sub-task, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale;

fourth instructions that, responsive to receiving by the first node a first message resulting from completion of the first sub-task, translate at the first node the first message into the language of the first locale;

fifth instructions at the first node that consolidate the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task processed by a third node into a results message; and

sixth instructions that send the results message to the client node.

29. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

30. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 29, wherein the second sub-task is one of the plurality of sub-tasks, the computer program product further comprising:

seventh instructions that convey the second sub-task and the identifier to the third node from the first node; and

eighth instructions that, responsive to completion of the second sub-task, return the at least one message from the third node to the first node.

31. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, the computer program product further comprising:

seventh instructions that, responsive to the first node receiving the at least one message from the third node, translate the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

32. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 31, wherein the fifth instructions further comprise:

 eighth instructions that insert, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

 ninth instructions that insert, into the results message, the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

33. (Previously presented) The computer program product of claim 28, wherein the fifth instructions further comprise:

 seventh instructions that insert, into the results message, the first message translated into the language of the first locale; and

 eighth instructions that insert, into the results message, the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

34. (Currently amended) A network of data processing systems for managing results of a distributed application in a locale independent manner, the network comprising:

 a client node that generates a task to be performed, wherein the client node has a language of a first locale associated therewith and the task includes an identifier of the language of the first locale;

 a first node connected with the client node that receives the task from the client node and parcels the task into a plurality of sub-tasks that each may be independently executed, wherein the plurality of sub-tasks include a first sub-task; and

 a second node connected with the first node that receives the first sub-task having the identifier of the first locale and, wherein the second node has a language of a second locale associated therewith that is different than the language of the first locale, and wherein the second node, responsive to receiving and completing the first sub-task,

sends, to the first node, a first message in a ~~langue~~ language of a second locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and the ~~second~~ first node, responsive to receiving the first message translates the ~~first message~~ message into the language of the first locale, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and at least one message resulting from completion of a second sub-task of the plurality of sub-tasks into a results message and sends the results message to the client node.

35. (Previously presented) The network of claim 34, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale.

36. (Previously presented) The network of claim 35, wherein the first node conveys the second sub-task and the identifier to a third node connected with the first node that, responsive to completion of the second sub-task, returns the at least one message to the first node.

37. (Previously presented) The network of claim 34, wherein the at least one message is in a language of a third locale that is different than the language of the first locale, and wherein the first node, responsive to receiving the at least one message from the third node, translates the at least one message into the language of the first locale.

38. (Previously presented) The network of claim 37, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and the at least one message by inserting into the results message the first message translated into the language of the first locale, and inserting into the results message the at least one message translated into the language of the first locale.

39. (Previously presented) The network of claim 36, wherein the first node consolidates the first message and the at least one message by inserting into the results message the first message translated into the language of the first locale, and inserting into the results message the at least one message in a language of a third locale of the third node that is different than the language of the first locale.

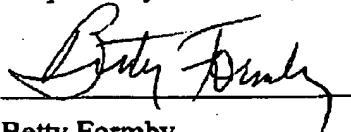
REMARKS

Claims 22-39 are pending in the present application. This amendment is filed in conjunction with the accompanying Appeal Brief and claim 34 is sought to be amended to remove several typographical errors. It is submitted that no new matter has been introduced by the amendments.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: May 23, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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